



# 10

## YEARS OF PROGRESS

U.S. Agency for International Development

**NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES PROGRAM**



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# Overview

In 2006, President George W. Bush launched a Presidential Initiative to combat neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). The U.S. Congress demonstrated support for the control of NTDs through a \$15 million earmark, implemented by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), with a specific focus on seven of the most prevalent NTDs: lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, and 3 soil-transmitted helminths (hookworm, roundworm, whipworm). USAID's NTD Program initially focused on five countries: Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Uganda. Over the past ten years, the program has expanded to support 31 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Worldwide, more than 1 billion people,  
...or one in seven

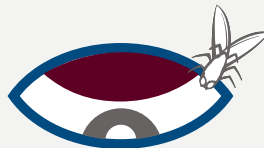


suffer from one or more painful, debilitating NTDs. These diseases disproportionately impact poor and rural populations, cause severe sickness and disability, compromise mental and physical development, and contribute to childhood malnutrition.

## THE DISEASES



Lymphatic filariasis



Trachoma



Onchocerciasis



Schistosomiasis

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We are charting a new course for people, families, and communities, making it possible to imagine a future free from these diseases. As a result of the support provided by USAID, 140 million people now live in areas where they are no longer at risk of acquiring lymphatic filariasis, a painful and profoundly disfiguring parasitic infection transmitted by mosquitoes.

Trachoma is the leading infectious cause of preventable blindness. Today, thanks to USAID-supported interventions, 65 million people live in areas where trachoma is no longer a public health problem.

Preventing and controlling NTDs is central to ending extreme poverty in the next two decades. Investments in global health, like USAID's NTD Program, target the symptoms of and pathways out of poverty, as well as provide valuable assistance for our partners to effectively deliver services. Moreover, these investments promote social and economic progress and support the rise of capable partners who can help solve regional and global problems.



Soil-transmitted helminths  
(hookworm, roundworm,  
whipworm)

Over the past decade, USAID and partners have delivered over  
**1.6 BILLION TREATMENTS**  
TO OVER  
**743 MILLION PEOPLE**



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# To date, the USAID NTD Program has:

Supported 33 countries

Mapped 2,570 districts  
for NTDs

Leveraged over  
\$11.1 billion  
in donated drugs

Supported training for  
3.6 million individuals

Contributed to the  
delivery of over  
1.6 billion treatments to  
over 743 million people

## By 2020....

70% of USAID supported  
countries are on track  
to stop treatment for  
lymphatic filariasis  
and trachoma

■ USAID support is a  
combination of mapping, mass  
drug administration and impact  
evaluation for multiple diseases

■ USAID support primarily  
focuses on assistance in  
evaluation and documenting  
progress towards elimination

■ USAID provides support  
through a regional program

### **Burkina Faso**

By 2016, USAID supported  
over 13,000 trichiasis surgeries  
in Burkina Faso, Cameroon and  
Ethiopia, preventing further vision  
loss from blinding trachoma.

### **OEPA**



### **Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala and Mexico**

have been verified as  
onchocerciasis free.

### **OEPA**



The Onchocerciasis  
Elimination Program for  
the Americas provides  
Ivermectin and child survival  
interventions to hard to  
reach communities.





# WHERE WE WORK



## Ethiopia

35 million people in the Oromia and Tigray regions of Ethiopia are benefiting from the full SAFE strategy thanks to strong coordination among USAID, DFID, other donors and partners.



## Togo

Is the first country in sub-saharan Africa to stop treatment for lymphatic filariasis.

## Ghana

has successfully stopped treatment for trachoma and is in the process of documenting elimination of trachoma as a public health problem, with 3.6 million people no longer needing treatment.

By the end of 2017, 100% of people living in trachoma-endemic areas in **Cameroon** will no longer be at-risk for the blinding disease, due to successful interventions.



## India

Clinical trial in Kerala is evaluating a six week course of doxycycline to treat moderate filarial lymphedema.



## Laos

will submit its dossier in 2017 to the World Health Organization for official validation of elimination of trachoma as a public health problem.

## Cambodia

In 2016, WHO verified the elimination of LF as a public health problem in Cambodia.



CDC and the **Bangladesh** MOH are designing a sustainable surveillance system to ensure that LF doesn't return.



## Uganda

Since efforts began to control onchocerciasis in the 1960s, 3.4 million people are no longer at risk.



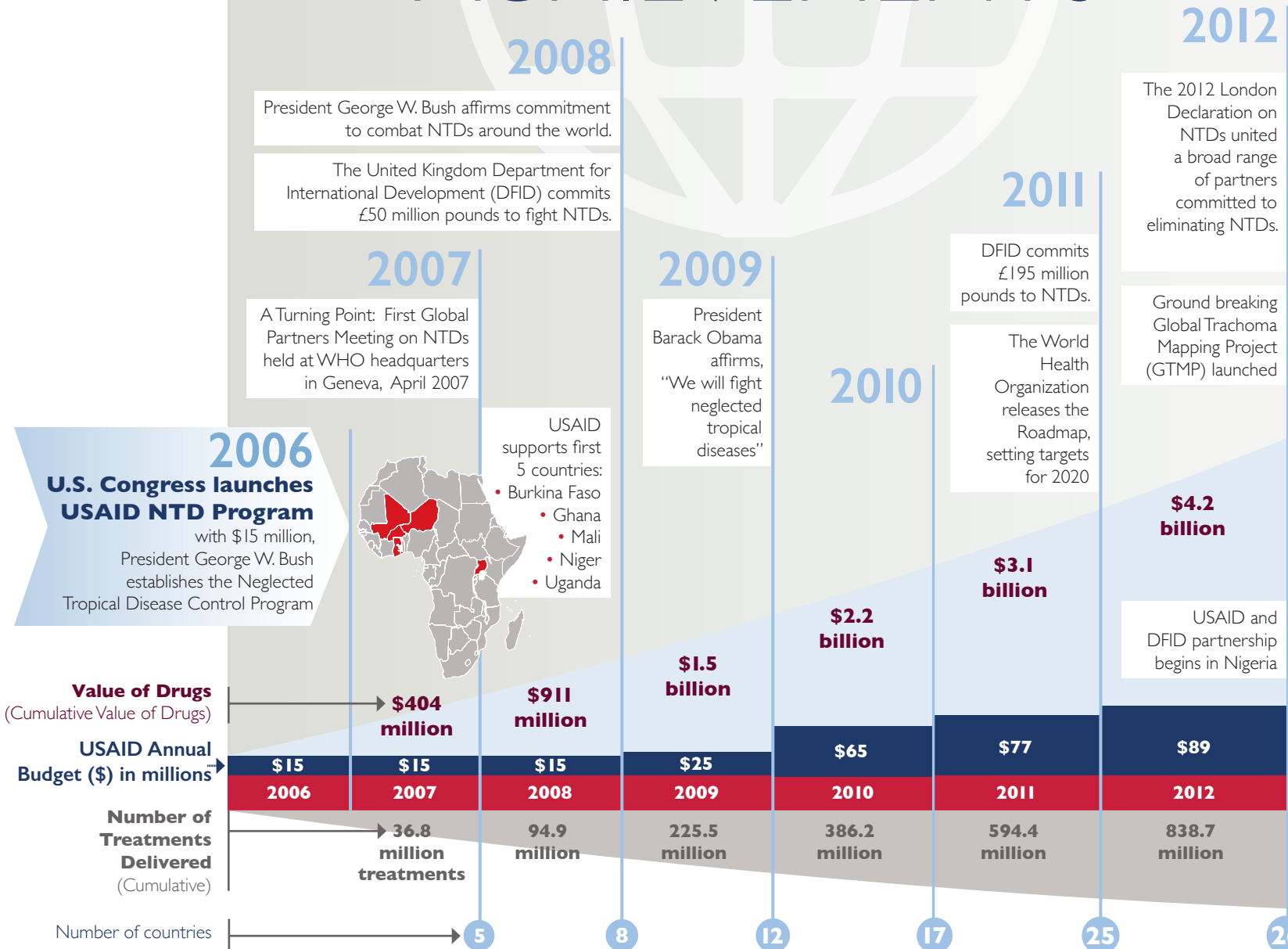
Improved mapping in low prevalence settings reveals that 19 million people do not require treatment, saving an estimated \$320 million in drug and distribution costs over 7 years in **Tanzania**.



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# 10 YEARS OF ACHIEVEMENTS



2013

**1 billionth**  
treatment delivered

**50**  
million

people no longer  
require treatment  
for **lymphatic  
filariasis** in  
USAID-supported  
countries

Countries sign  
the Addis Ababa  
Commitment on  
domestic financing  
for NTDs

**\$6.7**  
billion



Colombia  
becomes  
first country in the world  
to eliminate  
**onchocerciasis**

**\$85**

**2013**

**1.1**  
billion  
treatments

2014

**45**  
million

people no longer  
require treatment  
for **trachoma** in  
USAID-supported  
countries

**\$8.8**  
billion

USAID joined the  
Coalition for  
Operational Research  
on NTDs (COR-NTD)

USAID begins to  
invest in high-quality  
treatment and care to  
address the morbidity,  
disability and  
disfigurement  
associated with  
lymphatic filariasis  
and trachoma.

**\$100**

**2014**

**1.3**  
billion

2015

**\$11.1**  
billion

UN General  
Assembly adopts  
the Sustainable  
Development Goals,  
a global framework  
that includes NTDs  
as a priority global  
health goal.

The World Health  
Organization releases  
the 3rd report:  
*Investing to overcome  
the global impact  
of neglected  
tropical diseases*

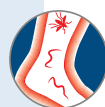
**\$100**

**2015**

**1.6**  
billion  
treatments

2016

**USAID and partners  
celebrate 10th anniversary  
of USAID NTD Program**



**140**  
million  
no longer  
at risk for  
lymphatic  
filariasis

Over 13,000 eyelid  
surgeries were carried out  
in Burkina Faso, Cameroon  
and Ethiopia, preventing  
further suffering  
and vision loss from  
blinding trachoma



**65**  
million  
no longer  
at risk for  
trachoma

USAID  
supports launch  
of ESPEN Trust

**\$100**

**2016**



Thanks  
to generous  
donations from  
pharmaceutical  
partners, USAID  
has leveraged

**\$11.1**  
billion

in donated  
drugs over  
the last  
decade



**2 billion**  
treatments



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# WHAT WE DO: A SNAPSHOT

To accelerate progress towards the World Health Organization 2020 control and elimination goals, the USAID NTD program invests the greatest portion of its funding in the following three areas:

- Mapping the diseases across each country, showing exactly which areas require treatment
- Supporting the planning, logistics, community awareness and actual administration of medicines to at-risk communities
- Conducting testing, using World Health Organization guidelines, to measure the impact of treatment programs, determining whether diseases are being controlled or eliminated as public health problems



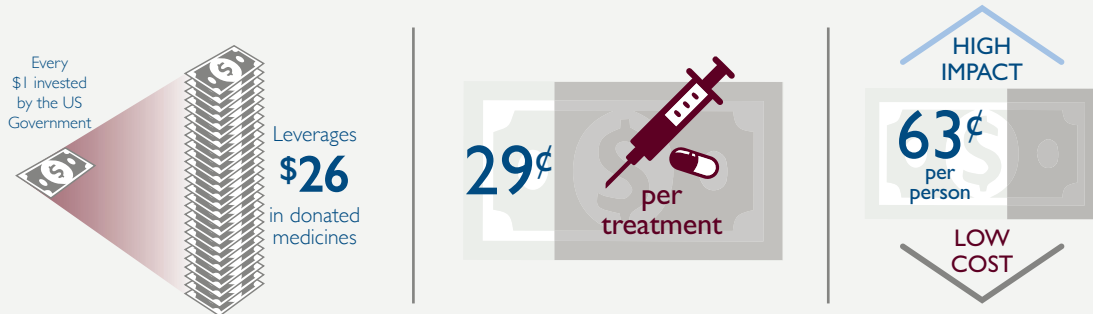
Additionally, USAID targets some of its support to three areas that are critical in the global fight against NTDs:

- Developing training tools and best practices for managing or correcting disability associated with trichiasis, lymphedema and hydrocele
- Conducting operational research to remove barriers to NTD program implementation
- Strategically investing in the development of diagnostics, tools, and drugs that will accelerate progress towards achieving the WHO 2020 goals for elimination and control





# AN UNPRECEDENTED PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP



The USAID NTD Program represents an unprecedented public-private partnership in global health, thanks to generous drug donations from pharmaceutical partners. Over the past ten years, USAID has leveraged over **\$11.1 billion** in donated drugs.

## OUR PHARMACEUTICAL PARTNERS

Johnson & Johnson



Merck KGaA  
Darmstadt, Germany



## RANGE OF PARTNERSHIPS

The success of the USAID NTD Program depends on a wide range of partners at national, regional and global levels supporting national NTD programs to access and distribute donated drugs through community and school-based platforms.

The Program's key partners include:

- Bilateral/Multilateral agencies
- Foundations
- Implementing partners
- Ministries of Health and Education
- Nongovernmental organizations
- Pharmaceutical companies
- Private sector partners
- U.S. Government agencies



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# ACHIEVING THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION 2020 GOALS

## **USAID remains committed to the global fight against NTDs**

To help close the remaining gaps, USAID will expand existing partnerships with the pharmaceutical industry, the government of the United Kingdom, and private philanthropy, while exploring ways to work more systematically with the education, nutrition, and water, sanitation and hygiene sectors to create sustainable programs after 2020.

Over the next 5 years, USAID will support 1.3 billion treatments, made possible with \$6 billion additionally in donated drugs. As a result, by 2020, 400 million people will live in communities that no longer require treatment for lymphatic filariasis and 186 million people will not need treatment for trachoma. 70% of USAID supported countries are on track to stop treatment for lymphatic filariasis and trachoma by 2020.

## **Vision for a Trachoma Free Africa**

Trachoma is a disease of communities at the end of the road. People in these communities are the poorest of the poor, lacking access to clean water and sanitation. Nearly two million people are estimated to have trichiasis, the end stage of the disease, in which eyelashes scratch the cornea, causing gradual blindness. These individuals are going blind right now, and are in need of urgent surgery to relieve pain and prevent further vision loss. USAID is joining with The Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, The Queen Elizabeth Diamond Jubilee Trust, the UK Department for International Development and Pfizer to fill remaining treatment gaps and provide surgeries to return the gift of sight to nearly one and a half million people in seven countries — Ethiopia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda, 70 percent of the trichiasis cases in Africa.



## **U.S. Agency for International Development and UK Department for International Development (DFID) 2020 Partnership**

USAID and DFID, the two largest donors supporting the implementation of NTD programs in Africa, Asia and Latin America, will deepen and expand their partnership in over 30 countries to achieve WHO's 2020 goals for lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, and soil transmitted-helminths. Collaboration allows for geographic diversity, broader reach in large countries and allows all seven diseases to be covered. These donors will also strategically expand the NTD operations research agenda to address gender, social science and economic impact issues, and will expand support for African research institutions.

## **Amplifying Impact through Cross-Sectoral Collaboration**

Treating NTDs improves health, and accelerates progress across many other areas of development, giving toddlers a chance to thrive and preparing young children to learn in school. To strengthen these opportunities, USAID is now working across its own NTD, Education, Nutrition, and WASH sectors as well as with the private sector to find ways to help countries build sustainable deworming programs so that generations of children will have a better chance for healthy and productive lives.

...AND ACCELERATING THE  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA



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Charting a new course for  
people, families and communities  
making it possible to imagine a future  
free from disease

[www.neglecteddiseases.gov](http://www.neglecteddiseases.gov)

Photos courtesy of  
CDC, FHI 360, HKI, IMA World Health,  
OEPA, PAHO, RTI International and USAID.

